

EXE

2. Not subject; not liable to.
Do not once hope, that thou canst tempt
A spirit so resolved to tread
Upon thy throat, and live exempt
From all the nets that thou canst spread. *Ben. Johnson.*
No man, not even the most wealthy and powerful among
the sons of men, is exempt from the chances of human life.
Atterbury's Sermons.
The god constrains the Greek to roam,
A hopeless exile from his native home,
From death alone exempt. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i. l. 96.*
3. Clear; not included.
His dreadful imprecation hear;
'Tis laid on all, not any one exempt. *Lee's Oedipus.*
4. Cut off from. Disused.
Was not thy father for treason 'headed?
And by his treason stand't not thou attainted,
Corrupted, and exempt from ancient gentry? *Shak. Hen. VI.*
EXEMPTION. *n. f.* [from *exempt*.] Immunity; privilege;
freedom from imposts or burdensome employments.
The like exemption hath the writ to enquire of a man's
death, which also must be granted freely. *Bacon's Off. of Alien.*
The Roman laws gave particular exemptions to such as built
ships, or traded in corn. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
EXEMPTION. *adj.* [from *exemptus*, Latin.] Separable;
that which may be taken from another.
If motion were loose or exemptitious from matter, I could
be convinced that it had extension of its own. *Morr.*
TO EXENTERATE. *v. a.* [exentero, Latin.] To embowel;
to deprive of the entrails.
A toad contains not those urinary parts which are found in
other animals to avoid that ferous excretion, which may ap-
pear unto any that exenterates or dissects them. *Brown.*
EXENTERATION. *n. f.* [exenteratio, Latin.] The act of taking
out the bowels; embowelling.
Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies,
caterpillars, beetles, and other insects; but upon exenteration
he found these animals in their bellies. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
EXEQUIAL. *adj.* [from *exequiae*, Latin.] Funeral; relating to
funerals. *Diet.*
EXEQUIES. *n. f.* without a singular. [exequiae, Latin.] Funeral
rites; the ceremony of burial; the procession of burial. For
this word *obsequies* is often used, but not so properly.
Let's not forget
The noble duke of Bedford late deceas'd,
But see his exequies fulfill'd in Roan. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*
The tragical end of the two brothers, whose exequies
the next successor had leisure to perform. *Dryden's Dedication to Ben.*
EXERCENT. *adj.* [exercens, Latin.] Practising; following any
calling or vocation.
The judge may oblige every exercent advocate to give his
patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of
an advocate. *Aspliff's Parergon.*
EXERCISE. *n. f.* [exercitium, Latin.]
1. Labour of the body; labour considered as conducive to the
cure or prevention of diseases.
Men ought to beware that they use not exercise and a spare
diet both; but if much exercise, a plentiful diet; if sparing
diet, little exercise. *Bacon's Natural History, No. 298.*
The wife for cure on exercise depend;
God never made his work for man to mend. *Dryden.*
He is exact in prescribing the exercise of his patients, or-
dering some of them to walk eighty stadia in a day, which is
about nine English miles. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
The purest exercise of health,
The kind refresher of the Summer heats. *Thomson's Summer.*
2. Something done for amusement.
As a watchful king, he would not neglect his safety, think-
ing nevertheless to perform all things rather as an exercise than
as a labour. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
3. Habitual action by which the body is formed to gracefulness,
air, and agility.
He was strong of body, and so much the stronger as he, by
a well disciplined exercise, taught it both to do and to suffer.
Sidney, b. ii.
The French apply themselves more universally to their
exercises than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman
that does not fence, dance, and ride. *Addison.*
4. Preparatory practice in order to skill: as, the exercise of
soldiers.
5. Use; actual application of any thing.
The sceptre of spiritual regimen over us in this present
world, is at the length to be yielded up into the hands of the
Father which gave it; that is, the use and exercise thereof shall
cease, there being no longer on earth any militant church to
govern. *Hooker, b. v. f. 54.*
6. Practice; outward performance.
The same prince refused even those of the church of Eng-
land, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the publick
exercise of their religion. *Addison on Italy.*
7. Employment.
The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms,

- being only an exercise of the eyes and memory, a child with
pleasure will learn them. *Locke.*
Children, by the exercise of their senses about objects that
affect them in the womb, receive some few ideas before they
are born. *Locke.*
Exercise is very alluring and entertaining to the understand-
ing, while its reasoning powers are employed without la-
bour. *Watts.*
8. Talk; that which one is appointed to perform.
Patience is more oft the exercise
Of faints, the trial of their fortitude
Making them each his own deliverer,
And victor over all
That tyranny or fortune can inflict. *Milton's Agoniste.*
9. Act of divine worship whether publick or private.
Good fir John,
I'm in your debt for your last exercise;
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you. *Shaksp.*
TO EXERCISE. *n. a.* [exercere, Latin.]
1. To employ; to engage in employment.
This faculty of the mind, when it is exercised immediately
about things, is called judgment. *Locke.*
2. To train by use to any act.
The Roman tongue was the study of their youth: it was
their own language they were instructed and exercised in. *Locke.*
3. To make skilful or dexterous by practice; to habituate.
Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use,
have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil. *Hidr.*
Reason, by its own penetration, where it is strong and
exercised, usually sees quicker and clearer without syllo-
gism. *Locke.*
And now the goddess, exercis'd in ill,
Who watch'd an hour to work her impious will,
Ascends the roof. *Dryden's Aen. b. vii. l. 713.*
4. To busy; to keep busy.
He will exercise himself with pleasure, and without wear-
iness, in that godlike employment of doing good which is
assigned him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
5. To talk; to keep employed as a penal injunction.
Sore travel hath God given to the sons of man, to be ex-
ercised therewith. *Eccl. i. 13.*
Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must exercise us, without hope of end. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
6. To practise; to perform.
A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship
is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy: for he may
exercise them by his friend. *Bacon's Essays.*
Age's chief arts, and arms, are to grow wise;
Virtue to know, and known, to exercise. *Denham.*
7. To exert; to put in use.
The princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them,
and they that are great exercise authority upon them. *Mat. xx.*
Their consciences oblige them to submit to that dominion
which their governors had a right to exercise over them. *Locke.*
8. To practise or use in order to habitual skill.
Mean while I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to exercise their arms. *Addison's Cato.*
TO EXERCISE. *v. n.* To use exercise; to labour for health or
for amusement.
The Lacedemonians were remarkable for the use of this
sport, and Alexander the Great frequently exercised at it.
Notes to the Odyssey.
EXERCISER. *n. f.* [from *exercise*.] He that directs or uses
exercise.
EXERCITATION. *n. f.* [exercitatio, Latin.]
1. Exercise.
It were some extenuation of the curse, if insidious villainies
were confinable unto corporal exertations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
2. Practice; use.
By frequent exertations we form them within us. *Pdms.*
TO EXERT. *v. a.* [exertio, Latin.]
1. To use with an effort; to use with ardour and vehemence.
When the service of Britain requires your courage and
conduct, you may exert them both. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication.*
What'er I am, each faculty,
The utmost power of my exerted soul,
Preserves a being only for your service. *Rowe.*
2. To put forth; to perform.
When the will has exerted an act of command upon any
faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all
that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual
exercise or employment of such a faculty or member. *Smith.*
3. To enforce; to push to an effort. With the reciprocal pro-
noun.
Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still;
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*
EXERTION. *n. f.* [from *exert*.] The act of exerting; effort.
EXERSION. *n. f.* [exersio, Latin.] The act of eating through.
Theophrastus denieth the exertion or forcing of vapours through
the belly of the dam. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. iii.*
EXERTUATION. *n. f.* [exertuatio, Latin.] The state of boiling;
tumultuous heat; effervescence; ebullition. *Saltpetre.*

EXE

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- Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chy-
mists give it in fevers, to allay the inward exhalations of the
blood and humours. *Boyle.*
TO EXFOLIATE. *v. n.* [ex and folium, Latin.] To shell off;
separate, as a corrupt bone from the sound part. A term of
chirurgery.
Our work went on successfully, the bone exfoliating from
the edges. *Wise's Surgery.*
EXFOLIATION. *n. f.* [from *exfoliate*.] The process by which
the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.
If the bone be dressed, the flesh will soon arise in that cut
of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and
incarnate it. *Wise's Surgery.*
EXFOLIATIVE. *adj.* [from *exfoliate*.] That which has the
power of procuring exfoliation.
Dress the bone with the milder exfoliatives, 'till the burnt
bone is cast off. *Wise's Surgery.*
EXHALE. *adj.* [from *exhale*.] That which may be evo-
porated or exhaled.
The fire may resolve some of the more spirituous and ex-
halable parts, whereof distillation has shewn me that alabaster
is not destitute, into vapours. *Boyle.*
EXHALATION. *n. f.* [exhalatio, Latin.]
1. The act of exhaling or sending out in vapours; emission.
2. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours; evapo-
ration.
3. That which rises in vapours, and sometimes takes the form of
meteors.
No nat'ral exhalation in the sky,
No 'scape of nature, no distemper'd day,
But they will pluck away its nat'ral cause,
And call them meteors, prodigies, and signs,
Abortives, and prefiges, tongues of heav'n
Plainly denouncing vengeance upon John. *Shak. King John.*
While moving in to high a sphere, and with so vigorous a
lustre, he must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exha-
lations; which, condensed by a popular odium, are capable to
cast a cloud upon the brightest merit and integrity. *K. Charles.*
Anon, out of the earth, a fabrick huge
Rose like an exhalation, with the sound
Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
It is no wonder if the earth be often shaken, there being
quantities of exhalations within those mines, or cavernous pas-
sages, that are capable of rarefaction and inflammation. *Burn.*
The growing tow'rs like exhalations rise,
And the huge columns heave into the skies. *Pope.*
TO EXHALE. *v. a.* [exhalo, Latin.]
1. To send or draw out in vapours or fumes.
Yon light is not daylight, I know it well:
It is some meteor that the sun exhales,
To be to thee this night a torch-bearer. *Sh. Rom. and Jul.*
I flattered myself with hopes that the vapour had been
exhaled. *Temple.*
Fear freezes minds; but love, like heat,
Exhales the soul sublime to seek her native seat. *Dryden.*
2. To draw out.
See, dead Henry's wounds
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, bluish, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells. *Shaksp.*
EXHALEMENT. *n. f.* [from *exhale*.] Matter exhaled; va-
pour.
Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and
corrupt exhalament, be found a long time defective upon the
exactest scales. *Brown's Vulg. Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*
TO EXHAUST. *v. a.*
1. To drain; to diminish; to deprive by draining.
Single men be many times more charitable, because their
means are less exhausted. *Bacon's Essays.*
Spermatick matter of a virtuous sort abounds in the blood,
exhausts it of its best spirits, and derives the flower of it to the
feminal vessels. *Wise's Surgery.*
2. To draw out totally; to draw 'till nothing is left.
Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our
study, yet they exhausted not all its treasures: they left a great
deal for the industry and sagacity of after-ages. *Locke.*
The nursing grove
Seems fair awhile, cherish'd with softer earth;
But when the alien compost is exhaust,
Its native poverty again prevails. *Phillips.*
EXHAUSTION. *n. f.* [from *exhaust*.] The act of drawing or
draining.
EXHAUSTLESS. *adj.* [from *exhaust*.] Not to be emptied; not
to be all drawn off; inexhaustible.
Of heat and light, what everdure stores
Brought from the sun's exhaustless golden floors,
Through gulphs immense of intervening air,
Enrich the earth, and every loss repair. *Blackm. Creation.*
TO EXHIBIT. *v. a.* [exhibeo, Latin.]
1. To offer to view or use; to offer or propose in a formal or
publick manner.

EXI

- If any claim redress of injustice, they should exhibit their
petitions in the street. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*
He suffered his attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high
treason against the earl. *Clarendon.*
2. To show; to display.
One of an unfortunate constitution is perpetually exhibiting
a miserable example of the weakness of mind and body. *Pope.*
EXHIBITOR. *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.] He that offers any things
as a petition or charge, in a publick manner.
He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing th' exhibitors against us. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
EXHIBITION. *n. f.* [from *exhibit*.]
1. The act of exhibiting; display; setting forth.
What are all mechanic works, but the sensible exhibition
of mathematick demonstrations? *Grew's Cosmol. Sac. b. ii.*
2. Allowance; salary; pension.
I crave fit disposition for my wife,
Due preference of place and exhibition,
As levels with her breeding. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like exhibition thou shalt have from me. *Shakespeare.*
All was assigned to the army and garrisons there, and the
received only a pension or exhibition out of his coffers. *Bacon.*
He is now neglected, and driven to live in exile upon a
small exhibition. *Swift.*
EXHIBITIVE. *adj.* [from *exhibit*.] Representative; display-
ing.
Truths must have an eternal existence in some understand-
ing; or rather, they are the same with that understanding
itself, considered as variously exhibiting or representative, ac-
cording to the various modes of inimitability or partici-
pation. *Norris.*
EXHILARATE. *v. a.* [exhilaro, Latin.] To make cheerful;
to cheer; to fill with mirth; to enliven; to glad; to gladden.
The coming into a fair garden, the coming into a fair room
richly furnished, a beautiful person, and the like, do delight
and exhilarate the spirits much. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with exhilarating vapours bland
About their spirits, had play'd, and inmost pow'rs
Made err, was now exhal'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
Continual tide
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Phillips.*
Let them thank
Boon nature, that thus annually supplies
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts
Exhilarates their languid minds, within
The golden mean confin'd. *Phillips.*
EXHILARATION. *n. f.* [from *exhilarate*.]
1. The act of giving gaiety.
2. The state of being enlivened.
And therefore exhilaration hath some affinity with joy,
though it be a much lighter motion. *Bacon's Natural History.*
TO EXHORT. *v. a.* [exhortor, Latin.] To incite by words
to any good action.
We beseech you, and exhort you by the Lord Jesus, that
as ye have received of us, how you ought to walk, so ye
would abound. *1 Thes. iv. 1.*
My duty is to exhort you to consider the dignity of that
holy mystery. *Common Prayer.*
EXHORTATION. *n. f.* [from *exhort*.]
1. The act of exhorting; incitement to good.
If we will not encourage publick beneficence, 'till
we are secure that no storm shall overturn what we help to
build, there is no room for exhortations to charity. *Atterbury.*
2. The form of words by which one is exhorted.
I'll end my exhortation after dinner. *Shakespeare.*
EXHORTATORY. *adj.* [from *exhort*.] Tending to exhort.
EXHORTER. *n. f.* [from *exhort*.] One who exhorts or encour-
ages by words.
TO EXICCATE. *v. a.* [exsicco, Latin.] To dry; to dry
up. *Diet.*
EXICCATION. *n. f.* [from *exsicco*.] Arefaction; act of dry-
ing up; state of being dried up.
What is more easily refuted than that old vulgar assertion
of an universal drought and exiccation of the earth? As if the
sun could evaporate the least drop of its moisture, so that it
should never descend again, but be attracted and elevated quite
out of the atmosphere. *Bentley's Sermons.*
EXICCATIVE. *adj.* [from *exsicco*.] Drying in quality; having
the power of drying.
EXIGENCE. *n. f.* [This word is probably only a corruption
of *exigency*, vitiated by an unskilful pronoun-
ciation.]
1. Demand; want; need.
As men, we are at our own choice, both for time and
place and form, according to the exigence of our own occa-
sions in private. *Hooker, b. v. f. 24.*
You have heard what the present condition and exigencies of
these several charities are. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
While our fortunes exceed not the measure of real conve-
nience,